(b) Mr. S. Sitaramaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

(b) A Judicial Conference may be held annually at Mysore and Bangalore alternately for the discussion of judicial subjects as in the Bombay Presidency. This will obviate the necessity for several references to the Chief Court and the discussion of matters of minor importance before the Representative Assembly.

(c) Messrs. N. V. Narasimha Iyengar, Law Association, Bangalore and A. Subba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

(c) A Judicial Conference may be held every year by turns at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

Reply of Government.—The suggestion is noted. Judicial subjects will be referred to the three Law Associations for their opinion. The result of the work of the Rule Committee appointed under the Civil Procedure Code will be awaited.

SUBJECT No. 32.

Chief Court working days.

Mr. V Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Chief Court Judges now hear appeals only on certain days in a week and hence there is considerable delay in their disposal. It is prayed that the number of sittings may be increased.

Reply of Government.—This must be left to the discretion of the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 33.

Additional Munsiffs' Courts.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In some of the Munsiffs' Courts a large number of contested cases are pending disposal for years. To prevent this one or two temporary additional courts may be established for the disposal of such cases.

Reply of Government.—Where this is found necessary the Chief Court will themselves take action.

SUBJECT No. 34.

Establishment of the Village Munsiff's Court.

(1) Messrs. Subbarayappa and Chikguruvareddi, Bangalore taluk; N. Venkatramiah, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

(1) and (2) Messrs. Agali Venkataramiah, Sira taluk, Hutchviregowda, Gubbi taluk; and Surappa, Tumkur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Petty disputes are of everyday occurrence in villages and, in order to settle their disputes, the villagers have to resort to distant civil courts. The villagers are put to much loss and trouble on account of this inconvenience. It was therefore proposed during the previous years that intelligent patels may be empowered to dispose of such petty disputes, or, if this was not possible, the "Village Panchayet Courts" as in force in British India may be established. As no action has yet been taken it is prayed that early orders may be passed in the matter.

(2) The Scheme of Village Munsiffs' Courts may be introduced at least in one or two places as an experimental measure.

Reply of Government.—A bill is under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

SUBJECT No. 35.

(a) Amildars should be invested with magisterial powers.

(a) Messrs. Scovell, Subbarayappa, Chikguruvareddi, Bangalore taluk; Venkatachar, Hole-Narsipur taluk; B. Alasingrachar and Payanna, Hassan Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(a) (1) Amildars in some taluks are not allowed to exercise magisterial powers. In consequence of this, the sanitation of villages, repairs to tanks and boundary marks and condition of avenue trees and topes are all affected, and such matters are not

properly looked into with so much attention as in taluks in which the Amildars are vested with magisterial powers. It is therefore requested that Amildars may be permitted to exercise magisterial powers.

(2) The indifferent attitude of the villagers to the advice of the revenue authorities to evacuate their villages as soon as rats begin to die, is fraught with much danger. This indifference on the part of the villagers is due to the fact that the Amildars here are prevented from exercising magisterial powers. It is therefore prayed in the interests of sanitation and public safety that the Amildars may be invested with magisterial powers early.

Per contra.

(*b*) & (*c*) Relieving Amildars of magisterial powers.

(*b*) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

(*b*) It is necessary to relieve Amildars of magisterial powers for various reasons.

(1) The duties of Amildars being multifarious, they cannot find time to do justice to every branch of the work they are entrusted with.

(2) The Amildars as the heads of police would have seen police diaries and have given instructions to the investigating officer and as such it is difficult for them to divest themselves of the impression that they may have formed during the stage of the investigation.

(3) Applications for transfer of cases from the file of Amildars are constantly made on the ground of their having been concerned in one way or the other with the police investigation or with some sort of local enquiry or knowledge.

(4) If it is considered absolutely necessary that the Amildars are to be magistrates, they may be allowed to try only non-cognizable cases.

(*c*) Messrs. Shankaranarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha; and K. Krishnamurti Rao, Magadi taluk.

(*c*) To enable the Amildars to exercise effective supervision over the taluk police and to attend properly to their multifarious duties, it is necessary to divest them of their magisterial functions and appoint separate magistrates. A beginning may be made by grouping two or three taluks and appointing a whole-time magistrate for the group to hold the courts at convenient places in each taluk for a definite period in each month.

Reply of Government.—Government have no idea of relieving Amildars of magisterial powers or altering the existing practice.

SUBJECT NO. 36.

Amildars to be invested with summary powers to punish violations of Village Sanitation Rules.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore taluk

Summary of discussion.—In villages the ryots are in the habit of opening drains and dung pits, besides committing other acts of nuisance very close to their villages, rendering the place quite unhealthy. To prevent this, it is necessary that Amildars should be invested, as of old,

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